

Edgefield Advertiser.

PIERRE F. LABORDE, Editor.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties,
and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

Edgefield Court House, S. C. May 23, 1839.

NO. 16.

TERMS.

The EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within Twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cts. for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.

Feb 7, 1839

Adjutant General's Office,
COLUMBIA, 22d February, 1839.

UNIFORM of the General and Staff Officers of Cavalry of South Carolina, prescribed by the Adjutant & Inspector General, in obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of South Carolina, passed the 19th of December, 1833.

Brigadier General of Cavalry.

COAT—Dark blue cloth, double breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row set in pairs, the distance between the rows five inches at the top and three at bottom; stand up collar to meet and hook in front; cuffs two and a half inches deep, to go round the sleeve parallel with the lower edge, and to button with three small buttons at the under seam. Skirt to be what is called three-quarters, with buff cloth or kerseymerne turnbacks; the bottom of the skirt not less than three and a half nor more than five inches broad, with a gold embroidered star at the connecting point of the buff on each side; pointed cross flaps to the skirts with four buttons equally distributed; two hip buttons, to range with the lower buttons on the breast. The collar, cuffs, turnbacks, facings and lining of buff cloth or kerseymerne.

BREECHES, or TROUSERS—Dark blue cloth or kerseymerne.

CRAVAT, or STOCK—Black silk.

BOOTS—Long, to reach as high as the knee, and worn over the trousers.

GLOVES—Buff gauntlets, to reach half way from the wrist to the elbow.

BUTTONS—Gilt, convex, three quarters of an inch in diameter, with palmato emblem.

EPAULETTES—Gold, with solid crescent; a silver embroidered star one and a half inch diameter on the strap; dead and bright gold bullion half an inch diameter, and three inches and a half long.

SWORD AND SCABBARD—Sabre, gilt or brass scabbard.

SWORD BELT—Black leather or morocco, embroidered with gold; gilt chain or embroidered leather carriages; gilt plate with palmato device in silver.

SWORD KNOT—Gold cord, with bullion tassels.

SPURS—Yellow metal or gilt.

SASH—Buff silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist and tie on the right hip. Worn under the sword belt.

SCARF—Purple satin or ribbon three inches wide, to be worn over the right shoulder under the strap of the epaulette, the ends to meet on the left side, under and concealed by the sash; an embroidered silver star, one inch and three quarters in diameter, upon the centre of the scarf opposite the left breast.

CAP—Black leather, helmet shape, the crest to represent solid brass; gilt scales; gold lace bands one inch and a half wide; a gilt palmetto in front three inches and a half long, surmounted by a plume of three yellow ostrich feathers, rising from a gilt socket.

HORSE FURNITURE.

HOESING—Dark blue cloth to cover the saddle, a border of gold lace a half inch wide; a gold embroidered star four inches in diameter in each flank corner.

HOLSTERS—Covered with dark blue cloth; a border of gold lace a half inch wide; a gold embroidered star three inches in diameter upon each cap.

BRIDLE, MARTINGAL, COLLAR, HALTER and CRUPPER—Black leather.

MOUSTINGS—Stirrups, bridle-bits, martingal-rings, and backles—yellow metal or gilt.

GIRTHS and SURCINGLES—Of blue web.

Uniform of the Brigade Major, Assistant Deputy Inspector or Brigade Inspector, and Brigade Judge Advocate of Cavalry.

COAT—Dark blue cloth, single breasted, one row of nine buttons placed at equal distances; stand up collar to meet in front and hook; the collar to be part buff, the buff to extend four inches on each side from the front, the rest of the collar blue; cuffs two and a half inches deep, blue, with three small buttons at the under seam; the skirt to be what is called three-quarters in length, with buff turnbacks, the bottom of the skirts not less than three and a half nor more than five inches broad, with a gold embroidered star in the connecting point of the buff on each side; pointed cross flaps of blue with four buttons equally distributed; two hip buttons to range with the lower button on the breast. Facings and linings buff cloth or kerseymerne.

EPAULETTES—Gold bullion with solid silver crescent and silver strap. The bullion half an inch diameter and three inches and a half long.

BUTTONS, BREECHES, or TROUSERS, CRAVAT, or STOCK, BOOTS, SPURS, GLOVES, SWORD AND SCABBARD, SWORD BELT, SWORD KNOT—Gold lace strap, with gold bullion tassels.

SASH—Red silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends.

Same as prescribed for Brigadier General.

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SWORD BELT.—Black leather, without embroidery, gilt chain carriages.

CAP.—Same as prescribed for the Brigadier General, except the gold lace band which will be three quarters of an inch wide; and instead of the plume a drooping horse-hair pom-pom; for the Brigade Major and Brigade Inspector red, and for the Brigade Judge Advocate, black. The Brigade Major will wear an aiguillette of twisted gold cord with gilt tags; the aiguillette to be worn under the epaulette of the right shoulder.

Horse Furniture.

SADDLE-CLOTH and HOLSTER COVERS.—Dark blue cloth without lace or star; saddle-cloth to be worn under the saddle.

BRIDLE, MARTINGAL, COLLAR, CRUPPER, MOUSTINGS, GIRTHS and SURCINGLES.

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NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York, a general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, of the latest and most fashionable articles in their line.

They consist in part of:

Gros d'etats, Thibet, French cloths, Gambroons,

Grass linen and linen drillings, for Summer Wear,

Cassimere, Chally Vestings, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Suspenders, Fine Hats, and Umbrellas.

They keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of MILITARY TRIMMINGS, of all kinds; and they are prepared to execute all orders with despatch.

They invite their customers, and the public generally, to call and examine for themselves.

HARRINGTON & BRYAN.

Edgefield C. H. April 1, 1839. 7 f

New Spring & Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just received a large assortment of

Staple & Fancy Goods.

For the season. Embracing almost every variety of Fancy Goods, that are usually kept in this market. Their Goods have been selected with great care, and they feel confident that they are able to give their customers satisfaction, with regard to prices and quality.

They invite their friends, and customers, to call and examine their Stock, and buy Goods at low prices.

They feel thankful for past favors, and hope to merit a continuance of public patronage.

NICHOLSON & PRESLEY.

March 28, 1839. 7 f

New Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they are receiving and opening a splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods;

Embracing every variety of British, French and American, Staple and Fancy Goods, which have been selected with great care.

They invite their friends to give them a call, and they shall have good bargains.

G. L. & E. PENN & CO.

March 21, 1839. 7 f

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received a handsome and general assortment of goods for Gent's Spring and Summer Coats, Pants, and Vests, which they are prepared to have made up, in the very best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

G. L. & E. PENN & CO.

March 21, 1839. 7 f

New Spring & Summer Goods.

THE subscriber having just returned from Charleston, is now receiving and opening a general and complete assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

which have been selected with great care, and will be disposed of, on as reasonable terms, as any in this market. He respectfully invites his old customers, and all who may feel disposed, to call and examine his Stock.

C. A. DOWD.

March 28, 1839. 7 f

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Wiley H. Berry, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against the said Estate, are requested to present them duly attested.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Adm'r.

Feb 12, 1. ac 2

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Wm. Brunson, vs. Foreign Attachment.

William Drum, Debtor.

THE Plaintiff in this case having, on the 11th of September, filed his declaration in the Clerk's Office, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of the said declaration may be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and make his defence within a year and a day, from the filing of the said declaration, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded to the said Plaintiff.

GEO. POPE, C. C. P.

Clerk's Office, Sept 11, 1838. eq 33

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robbins & Conner, vs. Assumpsit Attachment.

Wm. Yarbrough.

THE Plaintiff, in this case, having this day filed his declaration, and the Defendant having neither wife nor attorney known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of said declaration can be served; Ordered, that the Defendant plead thereto within a year and a day from this publication, or the said action will be taken pro confesso against him.

GEO. POPE, C. C. P.

Clerk's Office, Oct 24, 1838. dq 43

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Middleton, vs. Foreign Attachment.

Lorain Geddings.

THE Plaintiff in the above case having this day filed his declaration, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of said declaration can be served; Ordered, that the Defendant plead thereto within a year and a day, from this date, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.

GEO. POPE, C. C. P.

Clerk's Office, Nov. 1, 1838. dq 40

For Sale.

MY HOUSE and LOT, in the Village of Edgefield, upon terms to suit a purchaser. In my absence, apply to Col. Bankett.

JAMES JONES.

April 12. 7 f

POLITICAL.

EXTRACTS

From the Speech of the Honorable Waddy Thompson, on the General Appropriation Bill.

I believe it is Cicero who says, that one of the greatest arts of an orator is, in the selection of his topics. In discoursing of the misdeeds of this Administration, that is difficult; their name is Legion, for they are many; but there are some which I must notice.

Sir, you remember the lectures on economy, which were so liberally read to us, when we proposed to print a public document of the utmost public importance, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the late defalcations, and at the very moment, by the leader of the party, in another body, there was a proposition to print at the cost of at least thirty thousand dollars, not a document, but a book upon salt, a thing so utterly useless, that if the resolution which passed that body by the votes of the party—the democratic party, the retrenchment party—comes into this House, I shall move to amend it, by striking out the book upon salt, and substituting Webster's spelling book, or Peter Parley's Tales; either will be more useful. But the printer of the House is not of the party—the printer of the Senate is.

I take no pleasure in these topics. If I had any personal or party malignity to gratify, I should forbear to do it; for the gratification that I should receive would be infinitely more than counterbalanced by the gloomiest forebodings for the future, from the reflection that these acts have been quietly submitted to, not in the old age and decrepitude of the republic, but in its youthful adolescence. The natural and unaided tendency of our system is to consolidation; and its proclivity as recently developed to corruption is dangerous and alarming. The allurements of office, and the temptations which are held out to necessitous members of decayed, but yet of influential families, with the immense patronage of the Federal Executive, wielded as that patronage now is by the greatest master in that way, since Sir Robert Walpole, and to whom he bears the most striking resemblance in every point of public and private character, make the present crisis fearful and alarming. Of dissolution I have never had any fears. It never can happen. There is another and greater danger—consolidation and the consequent increase of Executive power, and the universal corruption of the vitals of the body politic—until the whole mass becomes rotten and falls to pieces by its own corruption. General Jackson, who had many, very many points of a great man about him, unequalled sagacity, coolness, and a courage, moral and physical, which blenched at nothing, did more to change the principles of the Government, than every man who has lived before him. He was born a despot—he was so by the natural constitution of his mind; still more was he so by habit and education. He was born to command as has been said of him, and he did not disappoint his destiny. Jura neget sibi nata.

Loving power as he did from instinct as well as habit, it was natural that he should seek to destroy the power of all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and those checks and balances provided by our wise forefathers—exactly in proportion as he did so, he strengthened the power of the Executive. He struck no blow more fatal than by a constant appeal to the people as his constituents against the other constituted authorities of the country. Make the Executive the direct representative of the people, and by whatever name you call it, your Government is a despotism.

I declare, in all sincerity, that I regard the present as an infinitely important epoch in the history of the country; involving, in my deliberate judgment, the question whether the president shall nominate his successor! The first step in the downward progress of all the Republics which have preceded us, as to forms of Government, they are not so important; I would rather have a despotism with the general spirit of liberty, than free institutions without that spirit. The form of the Roman Republic remained long after there was no vestige of Roman liberty left, nor was that liberty crushed by the all accomplished Julius, although he inflicted a deep wound upon it; yet its destruction was not consummated by that high and generous spirit. It was the wild and artful Augustus who finished the work which had been commenced and by the most fatal process; the slow decay of insidious and gradual corruption. I have only to say, in conclusion that from a careful and impartial review of the past, I can place no confidence in the pledges, however solemnly made by the party in power. I know of no single principle which they have redeemed.

If, contrary to all my expectations, they shall honestly carry out the principles which they profess, they shall have my votes for their measures, not for themselves. It may be, too, sir, that a state of things may occur, when I shall not support those who oppose them. If it does I shall take a choice of evils. I shall endorse for neither, and expect my position still to be in the opposition, supporting the measures of the Administration when right as I have heretofore done but not, in the slightest degree, connecting myself with that Administration. I claim no sort of credit for this, sir, wholly independent as I am of Executive patronage and power, having no wish connected with public life but for the speedy termination of my own, and desisting myself as I should, if I could exchange the service of such constituents, as I have, for any office in the gift of any President.

All humble as I am, thanks to the noblest constituency that ever man had, I am here as an independent power; I am no man's man; I owe allegiance to no man; I have a carte blanche from my constituents to do whatever I think for the public good. And I well know that as long as I am faithful in the discharge of my duties; if I do err—as err I must—their kindness will forgive me. And if, sir, I could so far forget what is due to myself, as to debase myself into a party or personal minion and parasite, I have too much respect for them to do it. No, sir, I feel the luxury of this freedom too much, to barter it away. I would not my unhoused free condition, put into circumscription and confine, for the seas' worth. There is but one authority on earth to which I submit my public conduct, and to that I bow in willing and grateful homage, the authority of my constituents, an authority only felt in kindness and affection, as gentle, as soothing and forgiving as a mother.

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Miscellaneous.

From the Charleston Mercury.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SILK CULTURE.

Messrs. Editors.—Will the making of Silk prove sufficiently profitable to insure its general introduction, as a branch of agricultural labor? This is indeed the basis on which the success or failure of the Silk Culture must and will depend. It will of course avail nothing to show, that we possess a climate and soil every way propitious for making Silk, and that there will be a ready market for it when made; if it cannot also be shown that it will prove a profitable branch of industry.

We may start then with the general, but well known fact, that all countries that have cultivated Silk to any extent, have found it an extensively profitable business. Would China and Italy—